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BMJ Open Predicting death over 8 years in a prospective cohort of HIV-infected women: the Women's Interagency HIV Study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives Predicting mortality in middle-aged HIV-infected (HIV+) women on antiretroviral therapies (ART) is important for understanding the impact of HIV infection. Several health indices have been used to predict mortality in women with HIV infection. We evaluated: (1) an HIV biological index, Veterans Aging Cohort Study (VACS); (2) a physical index, Fried Frailty Index (FFI); and (3) a mental health index, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression (CES-D). Proportional hazards regression analyses were used to predict death and included relevant covariates.

Design Prospective, observational cohort.

Setting Multicentre, across six sites in the USA.

Participants 1385 multirace/ethnic ART-experienced HIV+ women in 2005.

Primary and secondary outcomes All deaths, AIDS deaths and non-AIDS deaths up to ~8 years from baseline.

Results Included together in one model, VACS Index was the dominant, significant independent predictor of all deaths within 3 years (HR=2.20, 95% CI 1.83, 2.65, $\chi^2=69.04$, $p<0.0001$), and later than 3 years (HR=1.55, 95% CI 1.30, 1.84, $\chi^2=23.88$, $p<0.0001$); followed by FFI within 3 years (HR=2.06, 95% CI 1.19, 3.57, $\chi^2=6.73$, $p=0.01$) and later than 3 years (HR=2.43, 95% CI 1.58, 3.75, $\chi^2=16.18$, $p=0.0001$). CES-D score was not independently associated with mortality.

Conclusions and relevance This is the first simultaneous evaluation of three common health indices in HIV+ adults. Indices reflecting physical and biological ageing were associated with death.

INTRODUCTION

HIV infection continues as a major global health issue affecting approximately 36 million people worldwide. HIV infection has evolved from a fatal infection to a treatable, chronic condition of ageing,^{1,2} accompanied by multiple morbidities and rising healthcare costs. The North American AIDS Cohort Collaboration on Research and Design observed that life expectancy of HIV-infected (HIV+) adults increased from 36 to 51 years between 2000 and 2007,³ primarily due to

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Longitudinal cohort study with follow-up of almost 10 years.
- Well-phenotyped White, African-American and Latina HIV-infected women.
- Reputable standardised and validated physical, biological and mental health indices.
- Somewhat limited generalisability since a survivor sample of urban women with strong, consistent research study-related HIV care and social support.
- Health indices and mortality were examined at midlife, a period when risk of death is low.

treatment advances. In 2015, over half of HIV+ Americans are ≥ 50 years old.³ Therefore, HIV infection may prove to represent a modern-day phenomenon of achieving healthy old age accompanied by improved longevity.

Predicting death in chronic HIV infection may assist in the design of interventions to understand, prevent, cure or minimise age-related impairments, improve health and increase lifespan. Several health indices predict death in adults with HIV infection—the Veterans Aging Cohort Study (VACS) Index; Fried Frailty Index (FFI); and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression (CES-D) score. These indices represent biological, physical and mental health vulnerabilities that worsen with age. The only HIV-specific mortality index is the VACS Index, which has been reproduced in North American and European patient populations including highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) users in the Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS).^{4,5} The VACS Index creates a clinical HIV mortality risk score by summing preassigned points for age, routinely monitored indicators of HIV disease and general



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indicators of organ system function.^{5 6} The FFI is most commonly used when describing ageing in both general and HIV+ populations.^{7 8} Frailty is a common comorbidity of HIV infection, observed even during middle age.^{4 9} The FFI includes measures of gait speed, handgrip strength, body weight loss, physical activity, and exhaustion and predicts death.^{10–12} The CES-D score measures mental health¹³ and has been independently associated with mortality, particularly among women with HIV infection on HAART in the WIHS.⁴

The objective of our analyses was to evaluate, among HIV+ women, the association of the aforementioned, frequently used health indices, VACS, FFI and CES-D, with death (both AIDS related and non-AIDS related). All indices were measured in midlife (average age 39 years) in our analyses and evaluated for prediction of mortality for up to ~8 years. This follow-up period was further broken down into short-term (within 0–3 years) and long-term (>3 to ~8 years) deaths, since studies show that prediction of death may vary depending on the exposure being evaluated in relation to more immediate precipitating diseases or conditions versus chronic outcomes.

METHODS

Study population

WIHS is a prospective, observational cohort suitable to study the intersection of HIV infection and ageing. WIHS participants enrolled at six sites (Bronx/Manhattan, Brooklyn, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, DC); methods and baseline cohort characteristics have been described previously.¹⁴ Participants have visits every 6 months, which include an extensive face-to-face interview by trained interviewers, medical examinations and laboratory specimen collection. Written informed consent was provided by all WIHS participants via human subject protocols that were approved by institutional review committees at each affiliated institution (Albert Einstein College of Medicine and Montefiore Medical Center Institutional Review Board, #03-07-174; Cook County Bureau of Health Services Institutional Review Board, #15–084; Georgetown University Institutional Review Board, Protocol #1993–077; State University of New York-Downstate Medical Center Institutional Review Board, #266921; University of California San Francisco Committee on Human Research, #1003720; and University of Southern California Institutional Review Board, HS-944027.)

Of the HIV+ women actively enrolled in 2005, 1395 completed an assessment of the FFI. Of these, 1385 women were antiretroviral therapy (ART)-experienced and had measures of both VACS Index and CES-D. These women are included in the current analyses.

Inclusion criteria

Women included in these analyses are HIV+ members of the WIHS cohort who had to have adequately completed all indices (VACS, FFI, CES-D) in 2005 for evaluation in association with mortality.

Primary outcome

Mortality over the ~8 years, 2005–2013 (also subcategorised into 0–3 and >3 to ~8 years), subsequent to measurement of the health indices, was the primary outcome. The US National Death Index identified numbers and causes of death from 1 January 2005 through 31 December 2013. Causes of death were subdivided into AIDS and non-AIDS deaths based on consensus panels comprised of WIHS investigators¹⁵ (see figure 1). AIDS deaths included: pneumonia, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP), wasting syndrome, central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma, candida, cytomegalovirus (CMV), *Cryptococcus*, toxoplasmosis, tuberculosis (TB)/mycobacterium, cervical cancer, pulmonary hypertension, dementia/neurologic, renal failure, multiorgan failure and pancreatitis. Non-AIDS deaths included: non-AIDS-related malignancy, gastrointestinal, trauma, drug/alcohol overdose, heart disease, lung disease, liver disease, kidney disease, neurologic/stroke, haemorrhage, pneumonia, psychiatric, surgical complication or pregnancy complication. For some, cause of death could not be classified as AIDS or non-AIDS, thus the sum of these two subcategories is less than the total number of deaths during the follow-up period.

Primary predictors of death

There were three primary predictors of interest: VACS Index, FFI and CES-D score. The VACS Index facilitates a mortality risk score created by summing preassigned points for age, routinely monitored indicators of HIV disease (CD4 count and HIV-1 RNA) and viral hepatitis C infection (HCV); and general indicators of organ system injury including haemoglobin, FIB-4 and estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR (mL/min). We calculated eGFR based on the **Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI)** equation.¹⁶ The VACS Index has a maximum score of 164.

The FFI was defined using well-described criteria.⁷ A woman was classified as frail if she exhibited three or more of five characteristics: (1) impaired mobility, (2) reduced grip strength, (3) physical exhaustion, (4) unintentional weight loss and (5) low physical activity. At each site, mobility was measured using a 3–4 m timed gait test, and impaired mobility was defined as the lowest quintile of performance among HIV negatives. Similarly, grip strength was measured using a dominant handheld dynamometer with maximum force; reduced grip strength was the lowest quintile of performance among HIV negatives. Physical exhaustion was a 'Yes' to the question: 'During the past four weeks, as a result of your physical health, have you had difficulty performing your work or other activities (for example, it took extra efforts)?' Low physical activity was a 'Yes' to 'Does your health now limit you in vigorous activities, such as running, lifting heavy objects, or participating in strenuous sports?' Unintentional weight loss was a 'Yes' to: 'Since your last visit, have

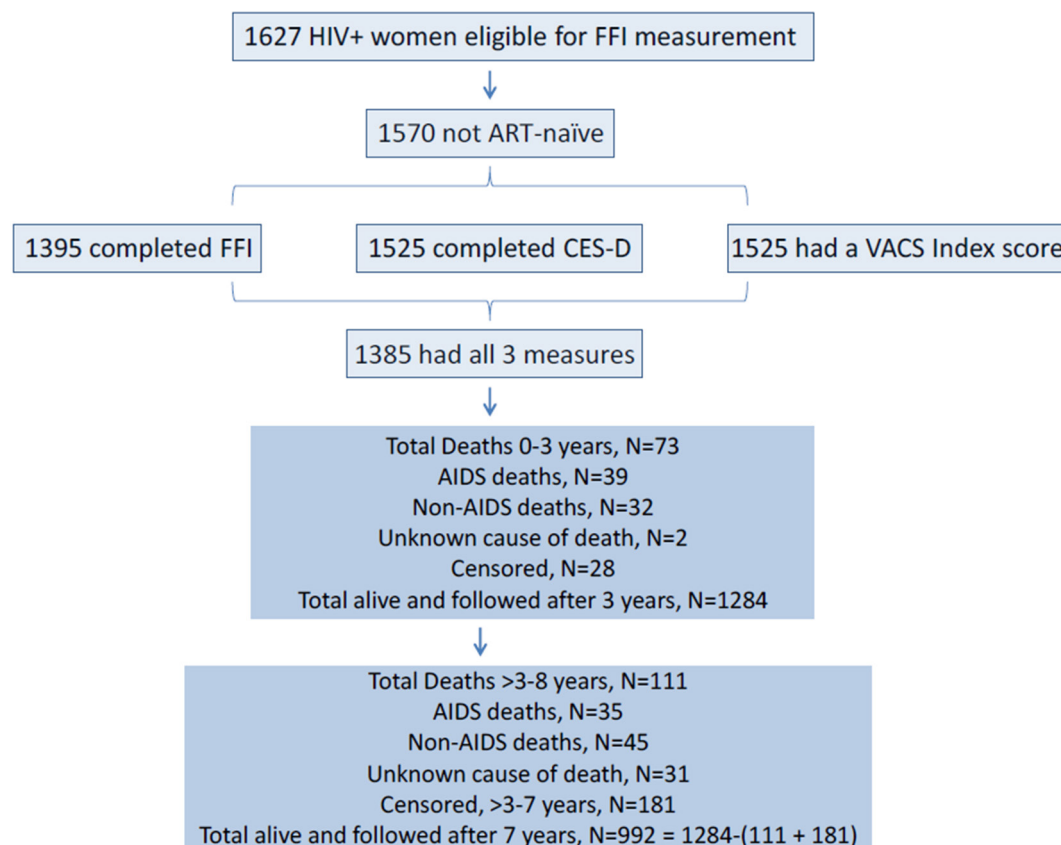


Figure 1 WIHS participants with the VACS Index, FFI and CES-D measured in 2005 and follow-up over approximately 8 years. ART, antiretroviral therapies; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression; FFI, Fried Frailty Index; HIV+, HIV-infected; VACS, Veterans Aging Cohort Study; WIHS, Women's Interagency HIV Study.

you had unintentional weight loss of at least 10 pounds?' If at least three components were available, the total out of 3 (or 4) was calculated.

The 20-item CES-D is a depressive symptom screening tool comprised of 20 items and totalling 60 points. A cut point of 16 was used to denote a symptom burden of clinical relevance.¹⁷

Statistical analyses

We used single variable and multivariable proportional hazards models to address the questions of which indices (of FFI, VACS or CES-D), when measured at midlife in this sample of HIV+ women, best predicted AIDS, non-AIDS and all deaths. Concordance statistics (C-statistics) were also calculated. The C-statistic for time-to-event outcomes is equivalent to the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve for standard binomial outcomes (range 0.5–1.0). It describes the probability of death associated with a higher health index score or combination of higher health index scores in a randomly selected participant compared with those who do not die.¹⁸

Covariates found to be significantly associated with mortality were included in these analyses.⁴ These covariates included race/ethnicity, education, smoking, annual income, alcohol drinking, intravenous drug use (IDU) history, body mass index, prior AIDS-defining illness, pneumonia, cancer, diabetes and hypertension. Methods

for determining HIV and HCV infection status, AIDS diagnosis, CD4 cell count, HIV viral load, ART use and IDU were described previously.⁹

We refit models (1) restricting follow-up time to the first 3 years after measurement (ie, censoring at 3 years), and (2) starting follow-up time at 3 years after the health indices measurements (ie, truncating prior to 3 years). In addition, the interaction between FFI and CES-D was considered. Results of proportional hazards regression models are presented as HRs with 95% CI. The χ^2 statistic is also presented to facilitate comparison of strength of association between models since the HR scale of each ageing vulnerability index is not the same. Data analyses were accomplished using SAS V.9.4. C-statistics were calculated using STATA V.12.1.

Modified VACS and CES-D Indices. While not reported here, as a sensitivity analysis, we reran the statistical models using a modified VACS Index and a modified CES-D. Our modified VACS Index did not include VACS age groups in the derivation of total points due to the younger age of our sample (VACS Index lowest age group is <50 years). Thus, a maximum score of 136 was attainable. We then adjusted for age as age decades that reflected our sample as a separate covariate in multivariate analyses. Our modified CES-D score resulted from excluding two CES-D symptoms that overlap with the FFI. The excluded CES-D

symptoms were 'this past week I could not get going' (overlaps with low physical activity in the FFI) and 'this past week everything was an effort' (overlaps with exhaustion in the FFI).

RESULTS

Data were available for all indices on 1385 HIV+ women (average age 42.6±8.8 years) who reported history of ART use. The average VACS score was 28.9±19.4 (possible range 0–164); prevalence of frailty (defined as FFI=3–5) was 17.5%; and 39.1% had a CES-D score of at least 16 points indicating a clinically relevant depressive symptom burden. With regard to calculating the FFI of 1385 women, 1166 (84.2%) had no missing components, 94 (6.8%) had one missing component and 125 (9.0%) had two missing components. The three indices, as well as individual VACS components, demographic/health behaviour, infectious disease, chronic ageing-related disease variables, number and types of deaths are presented in [table 1](#). The crude HR (95% CI) for all deaths by health indices and demographic/health behaviours, infectious diseases and chronic ageing-related disease variables are presented in [table 2](#).

C-statistics. When evaluated in multivariable models, worse (higher) FFI, VACS and CES-D indices were each significantly associated with a more rapid onset of mortality, additive to higher age and several other covariates based on C-statistics ([table 3](#)). As a single index added on to demographics, the VACS Index performed best for all and AIDS deaths; however, the FFI was best for non-AIDS deaths. The C-statistics were qualitatively higher for AIDS deaths, reaching 0.89 with demographics and the VACS Index in the model (and remaining at 0.89 in the full model), compared to the C-statistics for non-AIDS deaths which reached 0.80 with VACS and FFI in the model (and only improving to 0.81 in the full model).

Using multivariable proportional hazards regression models that included all indices, we separately evaluated all deaths up to ~8 years from baseline ([table 4](#)) and subdivided by timing of death (short term, 0–3 years vs long term, >3 to ~8 years from baseline, [table 5](#)). We also modelled AIDS and non-AIDS deaths separately over the same time periods. Over the entire follow-up period, FFI was a stronger predictor of non-AIDS deaths than was the VACS Index, while VACS was a stronger predictor of AIDS deaths than was FFI. Yet, all HRs were significant for both indices. CES-D was not an independently significant predictor of death.

All deaths

When considering all deaths, within the first 3 years after baseline measurement ([table 5A](#)) the VACS Index was the dominant, significant independent predictor of all deaths (HR=2.20, 95% CI 1.83, 2.65, $\chi^2=69.04$, $p<0.0001$), followed by FFI (HR=2.06, 95% CI 1.19, 3.57, $\chi^2=6.73$, $p=0.01$). For deaths occurring later than 3 years after

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of HIV+ WIHS participants who are not ART naïve

Variables	N (%) or mean ± SD
Indices	
FFI	
0–2 points	1143 (82.5)
3–5 points	242 (17.5)
VACS Index score	
0–164 points	28.9±19.4
CES-D score >16 points	
No	844 (60.9)
Yes	541 (39.1)
Outcomes	
All deaths	
3 years or less	73 (5.3)
>3–8 years	111 (8.0)
AIDS deaths*	
3 years or less	39 (2.8)
>3–8 years	35 (2.5)
Non-AIDS deaths*	
3 years or less	32 (2.3)
>3–8 years	45 (3.2)
HIV variables	
CD4 count (cells/mm ³)	
>500	554 (40.0)
200–499	614 (44.3)
<200	217 (15.7)
Viral load (copies/mL)	
<500	820 (59.2)
500–100 000	510 (36.8)
>100 000	55 (4.0)
Haemoglobin (g/dL)	
>14	209 (15.1)
12–13.9	743 (53.6)
10–11.9	362 (26.1)
<10	71 (5.1)
FIB4	
<1.45	1018 (73.5)
1.45–3.25	280 (20.2)
>3.25	87 (6.3)
eGFR (mL/min)	
>60	1277 (92.2)
45–59.9	71 (5.1)
30–44.9	15 (1.1)
<30	22 (1.6)
Hepatitis C coinfection	298 (21.5)
Demographic variables	

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Variables	N (%) or mean \pm SD
Average age (years, mean \pm SD)	42.6 \pm 8.8
Race/ethnicity	
White	324 (23.4)
Black	806 (58.2)
Others	255 (18.4)
Education	
<High school	536 (38.7)
\geq High school	847 (61.2)
Mission	2 (0.1)
Smoking history	
Not current smoking	786 (56.8)
Current smoking	599 (43.2)
Income	
<\$12 000	669 (48.3)
\geq \$12 000	668 (48.2)
Missing	48 (3.5)
Current alcohol drinking	
Abstainer/none	743 (53.6)
Low	490 (35.4)
Moderate	129 (9.3)
High	23 (1.7)
BMI, kg/m ²	
BMI<30	916 (66.1)
BMI \geq 30 (obesity)	461 (33.3)
Missing	8 (0.6)
Current ART use	
No	400 (28.9)
Yes (HAART)	984 (71.0)
Missing	1 (0.1)
Prior AIDS-defining illness	
No	802 (57.9)
Yes	583 (42.1)
Injection drug use ever	
Yes	305 (22.0)
No	1071 (77.3)
Missing	9 (0.6)
Prior pneumonia	
No	1080 (78.0)
Yes	305 (22.0)
Current/prior hypertension	
No	964 (69.6)
Yes	421 (30.4)
History of diabetes	
No	1195 (86.3)

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Variables	N (%) or mean \pm SD
Yes	190 (13.7)
Prior cancer diagnosis	
No	1220 (88.1)
Yes	165 (11.9)

*For some deaths, cause of death could not be classified as AIDS/ non-AIDS, thus the numbers of AIDS + non-AIDS deaths do not sum to total deaths.

ART, antiretroviral therapies; BMI, body mass index; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; FFI, Fried Frailty Index; HAART, highly active antiretroviral therapy; HIV+, HIV-infected; VACS, Veterans Aging Cohort Study; WIHS, Women's Interagency HIV Study.

baseline measures (table 5B), the relative influence of the VACS Index decreased (HR=1.55, 95% CI 1.30, 1.84, $\chi^2=23.88$, $p<0.0001$), and the FFI increased (HR=2.43, 95% CI 1.58, 3.75, $\chi^2=16.18$, $p=0.0001$).

AIDS deaths

Within 3 years after baseline (table 5C), VACS Index was the only statistically significant independent predictor (HR=3.33, 95% CI 2.56, 4.33, $\chi^2=80.32$, $p<0.0001$) of AIDS deaths; for AIDS death after 3 years (table 5D), both VACS Index (HR=1.75, 95% CI 1.31, 2.35, $\chi^2=13.97$, $p=0.0002$) and FFI (HR=3.38, 95% CI 1.55, 7.37, $\chi^2=9.40$, $p=0.002$) were independently significant.

Non-AIDS deaths

FFI was the most significant predictor of non-AIDS death both within (table 5E) (HR=3.37, 95% CI 1.53, 7.40, $\chi^2=9.15$, $p=0.003$) and later (table 5F) than 3 years post baseline (HR=3.20, 95% CI 1.66, 6.20, $\chi^2=11.95$, $p=0.0005$). The VACS Index predicted death later than 3 years (HR=1.41, 95% CI 1.07, 1.86, $\chi^2=5.84$, $p=0.016$), but was not quite as robust as the FFI.

CES-D score was not an independently significant (at $p<0.05$) predictor in any AIDS or non-AIDS death model after adjusting for FFI and VACS Index. Also of note, inclusion of ART-naïve participants ($n=54$, for a total N of 1439), the use of modified VACS and CES-D Indices or including an interaction term for FFI \times CES-D as described in the Methods section in the regression model did not change our findings.

DISCUSSION

We systematically evaluated the ability of three common indices representing physical, biological and mental health status to predict mortality in women with HIV infection. These indices—VACS, a biological HIV index; the FFI, a physical index; and the CES-D, a mental health index—were evaluated concurrently in association with mortality over approximately 8 years (and repeated for 0–3 and >3 to ~ 8 years) among women with HIV infection. Overall, based on comparative χ^2 and C-statistics,

Table 2 Proportional hazards models of time to all deaths by FFI, VACS Index, CES-D, age group and potential confounders among HIV+ women who are not ART naïve.

Variable	Crude HR (95% CI)	χ^2	p Value
Univariate analyses of indices			
VACS score (0–164), per 20 points	2.20 (1.98 to 2.45)	214.6	<0.0001
FFI 3–5 vs 0–2	3.92 (2.92 to 5.26)	83.2	<0.0001
CES-D (<16 vs >16)	2.07 (1.55 to 2.77)	24.0	<0.0001
Univariate analyses of potential confounders			
Age per decade	1.62 (1.38, 1.89)	36.14	<0.0001
Race/ethnicity		8.95 (2 df)	0.011
White versus black	0.55 (0.37, 0.83)	8.02	0.005
Others versus black	0.74 (0.49, 1.11)	2.15	0.140
Education \geq high school versus <high school	0.68 (0.51, 0.90)	6.96	0.008
Smoking (current vs no)	3.41 (2.49, 4.69)	57.5	<0.0001
Income (<\$12 000 vs \geq \$12 000)	2.03 (1.49, 2.77)	19.8	<0.0001
Drinking		27.25 (3 df)	<0.0001
Low versus abstainer/none	0.59 (0.42, 0.84)	8.59	0.003
Moderate versus abstainer/none	1.27 (0.82, 1.98)	1.14	0.290
High versus abstainer/none	3.48 (1.76, 6.87)	12.9	0.0003
BMI, kg/m ² (\geq 30 vs <30)	0.57 (0.41, 0.81)	10.2	0.001

ART, antiretroviral therapies; BMI, body mass index; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression; df, degrees of freedom; FFI, Fried Frailty Index; HIV+, HIV-infected; VACS, Veterans Aging Cohort Study.

the VACS Index was the strongest predictor of death, particularly of AIDS-related deaths and early deaths within 3 years after index assessments. The FFI was additively informative, a better predictor of non-AIDS deaths

than the VACS and a relatively more important predictor of deaths from 3 to ~8 years after index assessments.

First published in 2003, the FFI has been a useful construct by which to predict poor quality of life, cognitive impairment, dementia and death.¹⁹ Ten years later, the first report on a validated VACS Index specific for those with HIV infection was published.⁵ The VACS Index has, since then, been used to predict mortality in HIV-infected and uninfected populations and has been associated with the FFI.⁶ In the WIHS, the VACS Index and CES-D score considered together have been independently reported to predict mortality over a 5-year period.⁴ Here we show that with addition of the FFI, these relationships change.

The FFI predicts death, particularly among elderly (65 years and older).¹⁰ More recently, the FFI has been measured in younger adult populations who may be at risk for premature or earlier ageing, such as those with HIV infection.^{6 20} These studies have shown that adults with HIV infection, even in midlife, experience a prevalence of frailty equivalent to, and greater than, that observed in more elderly adults.^{4 9} The reason for this early manifestation of the frailty phenotype may be a consequence of HIV infection itself, including suboptimal medication and control of infection early on, comorbid diseases (infectious or non-infectious)^{4 21} and/or other lifestyle habits that may be common among those with HIV infection, such as smoking and substance use.¹¹ While interesting, FFI fluctuations cannot be addressed in these analyses, but will be in the future with the reinitiation of

Table 3 Concordance statistics from proportional hazards models for health indices used to predict death among HIV+ women who were ART-experienced

Variables	All deaths	AIDS deaths	Non-AIDS deaths
CES-D + VACS Index + FFI + demographics*	0.83	0.89	0.81
VACS Index + FFI + demographics	0.83	0.89	0.81
VACS Index + CES-D + demographics	0.82	0.89	0.78
FFI + CES-D + demographics	0.78	0.80	0.80
VACS Index + demographics	0.81	0.89	0.77
FFI + demographics	0.77	0.78	0.80
CES-D + demographics	0.75	0.77	0.75
Demographics only*	0.74	0.74	0.76

*Demographic variables included were: age, body mass index, race/ethnicity, income, education, cigarette smoking and alcohol use.

ART, antiretroviral therapies; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression; FFI, Fried Frailty Index; HIV+, HIV-infected; VACS, Veterans Aging Cohort Study.

Table 4 VACS Index, FFI and CES-D individually predict time to all deaths, AIDS deaths and non-AIDS deaths over ~8 years of follow-up among HIV+ women who were ART-experienced.

All deaths			AIDS deaths			Non-AIDS deaths		
Index	χ^2	HR* (95% CI)	p Value	χ^2	HR (95% CI)	p Value	χ^2	HR (95% CI)
VACS score (0–164), per 20 points	89.81	1.82 (1.61 to 2.06)	<0.0001	94.95	2.52 (2.09 to 3.04)	>0.0001	21.22	3.27 (1.97 to 5.40)
FFI 3–5 vs 0–2	24.70	2.35 (1.68 to 3.28)	<0.0001	8.44	2.27 (1.30 to 3.93)	0.004	6.13	1.31 (1.06 to 1.62)
CES-D (<16 vs >16)	0.75	1.16 (0.83 to 1.60)	0.38	2.04	1.49 (0.86 to 2.59)	0.15	0.17	0.90 (0.55 to 1.48)
Age per decade	2.03	1.15 (0.95 to 1.39)	0.15	2.88	0.77 (0.56 to 1.04)	0.09	7.48	1.50 (1.12 to 2.01)

*Multivariate models included race/ethnicity; education less than or equal to versus greater than high school; smoking current versus no; income less than versus greater than or equal to \$12000 annually; alcohol use: low, moderate or high versus none; and body mass index <30 vs ≥30 kg/m²/m².
ART, antiretroviral therapies; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression; FFI, Fried Frailty Index; HIV+, HIV-infected; VACS, Veterans Aging Cohort Study.

FFI assessments in the WIHS in Fall 2015. As the FFI is a marker of the slower process of physical ageing, it may continue to be more strongly associated with non-AIDS and later deaths as was seen in this analysis.

The CES-D was significantly associated with death in models that did not adjust for VACS and FFI (HR=2.07, 95% CI 1.55, 2.7, $p<0.0001$, $\chi^2=24.0$ in table 2); however, it was not associated with death once VACS and FFI indices were included in the same model. Several studies that do not consider FFI and/or VACS, including those from the WIHS, have found CES-D to be a significant ‘independent’ predictor of mortality.^{4 15 22–25} This study calls into question whether CES-D is a surrogate for other vulnerabilities rather than being independently and causally associated with death. Other studies or analyses of CES-D in relation to death tend to not include other health indices in their models or only include VACS.⁴ It should be noted that modifying the CES-D to exclude two items potentially overlapping with the FFI (low physical activity and exhaustion) did not change the failure of CES-D to be significant in the multivariate models (data not shown).

Evaluating these health indices in middle-aged HIV+ women (the average age of infected women today) is important to understanding the impact of HIV infection on mortality over the life course. This approach has been shown for other diseases of later life.²⁶ Midlife physical, biological and/or mental health indicators against the background of HIV infection may be associated with earlier death.

Why are multidimensional health indices associated with mortality in adults with HIV infection? Throughout adult life, HIV infection is synergistic with adverse ageing influences on the immune, vascular, reproductive and central nervous systems, thereby intensifying the ageing process.^{27 28} In our previous cross-sectional analysis of the FFI, we showed that the FFI is associated with infectious, demographic, chronic disease, and biological factors, including individual components of the VACS Index,⁴ lending support to this observation.

We chose to assess deaths occurring within 3 years versus those occurring ≥3 years after the indices were measured. Studies in HIV-uninfected populations have shown that deaths occurring within a short period of time (eg, 3 years) tend to be those due to more rapid biological triggers of death such as infections (eg, HIV, pneumonia) or other acute illnesses, while longer term deaths reflect delayed consequences of deteriorating biological and physical health.²⁹ Non-AIDS deaths were predicted by FFI, whether those deaths occurred within versus later than 3 years. VACS was more significant for AIDS deaths and deaths occurring within 3 years. Notably, both VACS and FFI were stronger predictors of death (all, AIDS, non-AIDS) than age and other variables considered in the multivariable models reflecting that these indices, more than age, carried the consequences of deteriorating biological and physical health.

Some limitations of our approach may be that the VACS Index was specifically designed and statistically weighted

Table 5 Multivariable proportional hazards models of time to all deaths, AIDS deaths and non-AIDS deaths within 3 years versus greater than 3 years by VACS Index, FFI, CES-D and age among HIV+ women who were ART-experienced.

Variable	A. All deaths within 3 years after FFI visit			B. All deaths later than 3 years after FFI visit		
	χ^2	Multivariate-adjusted HR* (95% CI)	p Value	χ^2	Multivariate-adjusted HR* (95% CI)	p Value
VACS Index per 20 points	69.04	2.20 (1.83 to 2.65)	<0.0001	23.88	1.55 (1.30 to 1.84)	<0.0001
FFI (3–5 vs 0–2 points)	6.73	2.06 (1.19 to 3.57)	0.01	16.18	2.43 (1.58 to 3.75)	0.0001
CES-D (<16 vs ≥16 points)	1.01	1.32 (0.77 to 2.28)	0.31	0.11	1.07 (0.71 to 1.62)	0.74
Age per decade	0.09	1.05 (0.77 to 1.42)	0.76	3.24	1.26 (0.98 to 1.61)	0.07
	C. AIDS deaths within 3 years or less after FFI visit			D. AIDS deaths later than 3 years after FFI visit		
	χ^2	Multivariate-adjusted HR* (95% CI)	p Value	χ^2	Multivariate-adjusted HR* (95% CI)	p Value
VACS Index per 20 points	80.32	3.33 (2.56, 4.33)	0.0000	13.97	1.75 (1.31 to 2.35)	0.0002
FFI (3–5 vs 0–2 points)	0.88	1.45 (0.67, 3.14)	0.34	9.40	3.38 (1.55 to 7.37)	0.002
CES-D (<16 vs ≥16 points)	1.96	1.73 (0.80, 3.73)	0.17	0.81	1.43 (0.65 to 3.14)	0.37
Age per decade	2.42	0.72 (0.47, 1.09)	0.12	0.09	0.93 (0.58 to 1.50)	0.77
	E. Non-AIDS deaths within 3 years or less after FFI visit			F. Non-AIDS deaths later than 3 years after FFI visit		
	χ^2	Multivariate-adjusted HR* (95% CI)	p Value	χ^2	Multivariate-adjusted HR* (95% CI)	p Value
VACS Index per 20 points	0.80	1.16 (0.83 to 1.62)	0.37	5.84	1.41 (1.07 to 1.86)	0.016
FFI (3–5 vs 0–2 points)	9.15	3.37 (1.53 to 7.40)	0.003	11.95	3.20 (1.66 to 6.20)	0.0005
CES-D (<16 vs ≥16 points)	0.15	1.17 (0.54 to 2.54)	0.70	0.60	0.77 (0.40 to 1.48)	0.44
Age per decade	7.43	1.90 (1.20 to 3.02)	0.006	1.44	1.26 (0.86 to 1.84)	0.23

*Multivariate models included race/ethnicity; education less than or equal to versus greater than high school; smoking current versus no; income less than versus greater than or equal to \$12 000 annually; alcohol use: low, moderate or high versus none; and body mass index <30 vs ≥30 kg/m².

ART, antiretroviral therapies; CES-D, Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression; FFI, Fried Frailty Index; HIV+, HIV-infected; VACS, Veterans Aging Cohort Study.

to predict mortality in HIV+ persons, and that the FFI was designed to be descriptive of a clinically recognisable phenotype. Therefore, the VACS Index may be expected to have more explanatory power in multivariate analyses of HIV-related survival. Furthermore, other health indices also predict mortality.^{30 31} The VACS, FFI and CES-D health indices were selected because they are typically reported in the literature as being predictive of death in HIV+ samples. The point of our analyses was not to identify the best mortality index de novo, but rather to systematically compare the three health indices that have been reported in the literature. An additional limitation of these health indices, particularly the FFI, is the blatant lack of standardisation across studies. Our goal in these analyses, as aforementioned, was to harmonise the WIHS FFI with that of another large HIV cohort study in the USA—the Male AIDS Cohort Study. This will facilitate our future of working together and comparing the natural history of frailty among those with HIV infection by sex and gender. Finally, the WIHS is a prospective cohort study of women (and for these analyses, HIV+ women who are ART-experienced), with a defined demographic profile (see table 1). This limits generalisability to other groups with and without HIV infection.

Ageing with HIV infection is associated with geriatric morbidities or syndromes, including frailty and other health indices denoting vulnerability;³² however, these ageing morbidities often occur earlier among those with HIV infection compared with uninfected individuals.^{33–36} The question is whether HIV infection leads to more severe ageing phenotypes, or accelerates their onset leading to earlier age of death.³⁷ These analyses show that two health indices, the VACS (biological) index and the FFI (physical), independently predict mortality in middle-aged women with HIV infection; in particular, VACS predicted AIDS death while FFI predicted non-AIDS death. Inclusion of CES-D, a depressive symptom scale, was not independently informative once both the biological and physical health indices were considered. This is the first published report on the simultaneous evaluation of these important indices in association with mortality in women with HIV infection. These analyses point to the importance of designing interventions to address components of multifaceted indices in the hopes of extending the lifespan of patients living with chronic HIV.

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